

INAUGURATION DAY.

Continued from First Page.

right of the Vice-President, occupying the first and inner circle of seats, were the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; on the second and third circles were the diplomatic corps of foreign nations, including the attaches of all the legations; beyond these were officers of the army and navy of the United States and distinguished civilians entitled to admission on the floor. On the left of the desk, on the inner circle facing the Judiciary, were the members of the Cabinet; behind these were the Senators and Senators elect, also distinguished civil and military officers of the Government.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Johnson was introduced by the Vice-President of the United States, and addressed the audience until 15 minutes past 12. The members of the Senate and Representatives then entered the Senate chamber and stood behind the persons seated in the circles of the Hall. The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice Chase to Mr. Johnson, and he was duly inaugurated to the office of Vice-President of the United States. The newly-elected Senators were then sworn in, and before 124 the marshals had cleared the passage and President Lincoln entered the Senate chamber. A procession, then formed of the persons on the floor, moved out of the Hall and entering the rotunda, passed to the platform erected on the steps of the east entrance of the Capitol. The Judges of the Court and the members of the Cabinet were seated on the left of the stage. The members of the foreign legations were seated behind the Judges and Cabinet officers, and a pressing crowd of ladies, members of the press and other persons soon filled the stage and the landing of the east entrance of the Capitol. On the ground below, and on the vast platform erected in front of the south wing, not a foot was left unoccupied. The vast assemblage extended into the park, half filling it with its swaying masses, and long columns occupied the streets beyond the public grounds. The procession from the White House had already arrived, and cooled itself in numerous fountains in front of the Capitol. Just as the President and Vice-President came forward and took their places between the officers of the Court and Cabinet on the left and the representatives of the people on the right, the thin clouds that had overcast the sky were dispelled into thin air, and the sun shone brightly on the scene, lighting it up with dazzling splendor. The court dress of the diplomatic corps reflected diamond light and rays of gold from the stage, and even the vast field between the glitter of the sabers and bayonets of the soldiery, the gaudy plumes of the cadets and the fiery uniform of the engine and hose companies, formed center-points in the immense concourse that surrounded them. When President Lincoln appeared on the stage, the music of the bands was drowned by the cheers of the people. As soon as the marshal had quieted the multitude the President rose and thus addressed the people around him:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the Nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in this city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide its effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the nation because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense is committed. If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of these offenses, which in the providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we devise therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED. Chief Justice Chase then administered the oath of office to the President elect, whose clear tones were heard in the profound silence that reigned, far out in the assembled thousands of his countrymen who had flocked to the National Capitol to visit the second inauguration of their chief magistrate. As Mr. Lincoln laid the book, the great applause burst forth louder and more earnest than before. The roar of the artillery salute, reverberating through the recesses and halls of the Capitol building, startled the no military portion of the assembly. The hands played the national airs, the column of the retiring procession began to form, and the people filling every street and passage way hastened toward the White House. The column re-

turned up Pennsylvania-avenue in somewhat the same order as it had approached the Capitol in the morning.

THE SILENCE IN A NEW CHARACTER. One distinguishing feature of the procession and of the assembly was the presence of the negro as a citizen and as a soldier. No longer a slave and a chattel, the procession commenced an hour in passing the Treasury building. After it had reached the President's house, the various societies, military companies, marshals, police and fire companies marched away to their places of rendezvous.

OTHER FESTIVITIES. The day will close with a reception at the President's house this evening, which promises to be a most brilliant affair, and still later will come the Inauguration Ball in the Patent Office building on Monday night.

THE RECEPTION. The proceedings closed with one of the largest receptions ever held in the White House.

THE CROWD. At an early hour the throng assembled in front of the mansion, and it became necessary to post a large guard around; and the crowd was compelled to pass in at one door and out at another.

FIFTY-THOUSAND GUESTS. The President and Mrs. Lincoln received guests for four hours, during which time they must have entertained 15,000 people.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON. Vice-President Johnson was present, for some little time, and paid considerable attention to Mrs. Lincoln. Many Senators and members, with their friends and constituents, attended, and it was near midnight before the audience retired.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S DISCOURSE. The hall of the House was closely packed to-day by an audience, to hear Bishop Simpson. The preacher's subject was "The Power of Christ to Draw All Men Unto Him." He recited the humiliation of Christ during his trial before Pilate; his exaltation at the moment of his death, and the subsequent triumph of his teachings, as being the common bond harmonizing all the elements of nature, and uniting men into one brotherhood, the doctrine of the equality of races, universal liberty, and a community of interests were the doctrines of the cross. War was once the rule of all nations, now it is the exception. He could not but think, when yesterday the sun burst brightly upon the chief magistrate of the nation, just as he stepped forward to take the oath of the highest office in the land, that so the sun of peace would suddenly, and without noise or warning, burst upon the nation and dispel the clouds of war.

ITS RECEPTION. The people clapped their hands, stamped their feet, and waved their handkerchiefs, in approbation of the hope he expressed.

President Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase, Secretaries Seward and Stanton, Speaker Colfax, and the Hon. Simon Cameron were among the audience.

This is a day we retire and elevate our citizens, but the Government is the same; founded not on the rulers but on the integrity of the people.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the Nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in this city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide its effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the nation because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense is committed. If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of these offenses, which in the providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we devise therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED. Chief Justice Chase then administered the oath of office to the President elect, whose clear tones were heard in the profound silence that reigned, far out in the assembled thousands of his countrymen who had flocked to the National Capitol to visit the second inauguration of their chief magistrate. As Mr. Lincoln laid the book, the great applause burst forth louder and more earnest than before. The roar of the artillery salute, reverberating through the recesses and halls of the Capitol building, startled the no military portion of the assembly. The hands played the national airs, the column of the retiring procession began to form, and the people filling every street and passage way hastened toward the White House. The column re-

turned up Pennsylvania-avenue in somewhat the same order as it had approached the Capitol in the morning.

THE SILENCE IN A NEW CHARACTER. One distinguishing feature of the procession and of the assembly was the presence of the negro as a citizen and as a soldier. No longer a slave and a chattel, the procession commenced an hour in passing the Treasury building. After it had reached the President's house, the various societies, military companies, marshals, police and fire companies marched away to their places of rendezvous.

OTHER FESTIVITIES. The day will close with a reception at the President's house this evening, which promises to be a most brilliant affair, and still later will come the Inauguration Ball in the Patent Office building on Monday night.

THE RECEPTION. The proceedings closed with one of the largest receptions ever held in the White House.

THE CROWD. At an early hour the throng assembled in front of the mansion, and it became necessary to post a large guard around; and the crowd was compelled to pass in at one door and out at another.

FIFTY-THOUSAND GUESTS. The President and Mrs. Lincoln received guests for four hours, during which time they must have entertained 15,000 people.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON. Vice-President Johnson was present, for some little time, and paid considerable attention to Mrs. Lincoln. Many Senators and members, with their friends and constituents, attended, and it was near midnight before the audience retired.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S DISCOURSE. The hall of the House was closely packed to-day by an audience, to hear Bishop Simpson. The preacher's subject was "The Power of Christ to Draw All Men Unto Him." He recited the humiliation of Christ during his trial before Pilate; his exaltation at the moment of his death, and the subsequent triumph of his teachings, as being the common bond harmonizing all the elements of nature, and uniting men into one brotherhood, the doctrine of the equality of races, universal liberty, and a community of interests were the doctrines of the cross. War was once the rule of all nations, now it is the exception. He could not but think, when yesterday the sun burst brightly upon the chief magistrate of the nation, just as he stepped forward to take the oath of the highest office in the land, that so the sun of peace would suddenly, and without noise or warning, burst upon the nation and dispel the clouds of war.

ITS RECEPTION. The people clapped their hands, stamped their feet, and waved their handkerchiefs, in approbation of the hope he expressed.

President Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase, Secretaries Seward and Stanton, Speaker Colfax, and the Hon. Simon Cameron were among the audience.

This is a day we retire and elevate our citizens, but the Government is the same; founded not on the rulers but on the integrity of the people.

turning up Pennsylvania-avenue in somewhat the same order as it had approached the Capitol in the morning.

THE SILENCE IN A NEW CHARACTER. One distinguishing feature of the procession and of the assembly was the presence of the negro as a citizen and as a soldier. No longer a slave and a chattel, the procession commenced an hour in passing the Treasury building. After it had reached the President's house, the various societies, military companies, marshals, police and fire companies marched away to their places of rendezvous.

OTHER FESTIVITIES. The day will close with a reception at the President's house this evening, which promises to be a most brilliant affair, and still later will come the Inauguration Ball in the Patent Office building on Monday night.

THE RECEPTION. The proceedings closed with one of the largest receptions ever held in the White House.

THE CROWD. At an early hour the throng assembled in front of the mansion, and it became necessary to post a large guard around; and the crowd was compelled to pass in at one door and out at another.

FIFTY-THOUSAND GUESTS. The President and Mrs. Lincoln received guests for four hours, during which time they must have entertained 15,000 people.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON. Vice-President Johnson was present, for some little time, and paid considerable attention to Mrs. Lincoln. Many Senators and members, with their friends and constituents, attended, and it was near midnight before the audience retired.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S DISCOURSE. The hall of the House was closely packed to-day by an audience, to hear Bishop Simpson. The preacher's subject was "The Power of Christ to Draw All Men Unto Him." He recited the humiliation of Christ during his trial before Pilate; his exaltation at the moment of his death, and the subsequent triumph of his teachings, as being the common bond harmonizing all the elements of nature, and uniting men into one brotherhood, the doctrine of the equality of races, universal liberty, and a community of interests were the doctrines of the cross. War was once the rule of all nations, now it is the exception. He could not but think, when yesterday the sun burst brightly upon the chief magistrate of the nation, just as he stepped forward to take the oath of the highest office in the land, that so the sun of peace would suddenly, and without noise or warning, burst upon the nation and dispel the clouds of war.

ITS RECEPTION. The people clapped their hands, stamped their feet, and waved their handkerchiefs, in approbation of the hope he expressed.

President Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase, Secretaries Seward and Stanton, Speaker Colfax, and the Hon. Simon Cameron were among the audience.

This is a day we retire and elevate our citizens, but the Government is the same; founded not on the rulers but on the integrity of the people.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the Nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in this city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide its effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the nation because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense is committed. If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of these offenses, which in the providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we devise therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED. Chief Justice Chase then administered the oath of office to the President elect, whose clear tones were heard in the profound silence that reigned, far out in the assembled thousands of his countrymen who had flocked to the National Capitol to visit the second inauguration of their chief magistrate. As Mr. Lincoln laid the book, the great applause burst forth louder and more earnest than before. The roar of the artillery salute, reverberating through the recesses and halls of the Capitol building, startled the no military portion of the assembly. The hands played the national airs, the column of the retiring procession began to form, and the people filling every street and passage way hastened toward the White House. The column re-

turned up Pennsylvania-avenue in somewhat the same order as it had approached the Capitol in the morning.

THE SILENCE IN A NEW CHARACTER. One distinguishing feature of the procession and of the assembly was the presence of the negro as a citizen and as a soldier. No longer a slave and a chattel, the procession commenced an hour in passing the Treasury building. After it had reached the President's house, the various societies, military companies, marshals, police and fire companies marched away to their places of rendezvous.

OTHER FESTIVITIES. The day will close with a reception at the President's house this evening, which promises to be a most brilliant affair, and still later will come the Inauguration Ball in the Patent Office building on Monday night.

THE RECEPTION. The proceedings closed with one of the largest receptions ever held in the White House.

THE CROWD. At an early hour the throng assembled in front of the mansion, and it became necessary to post a large guard around; and the crowd was compelled to pass in at one door and out at another.

FIFTY-THOUSAND GUESTS. The President and Mrs. Lincoln received guests for four hours, during which time they must have entertained 15,000 people.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON. Vice-President Johnson was present, for some little time, and paid considerable attention to Mrs. Lincoln. Many Senators and members, with their friends and constituents, attended, and it was near midnight before the audience retired.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S DISCOURSE. The hall of the House was closely packed to-day by an audience, to hear Bishop Simpson. The preacher's subject was "The Power of Christ to Draw All Men Unto Him." He recited the humiliation of Christ during his trial before Pilate; his exaltation at the moment of his death, and the subsequent triumph of his teachings, as being the common bond harmonizing all the elements of nature, and uniting men into one brotherhood, the doctrine of the equality of races, universal liberty, and a community of interests were the doctrines of the cross. War was once the rule of all nations, now it is the exception. He could not but think, when yesterday the sun burst brightly upon the chief magistrate of the nation, just as he stepped forward to take the oath of the highest office in the land, that so the sun of peace would suddenly, and without noise or warning, burst upon the nation and dispel the clouds of war.

ITS RECEPTION. The people clapped their hands, stamped their feet, and waved their handkerchiefs, in approbation of the hope he expressed.

President Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase, Secretaries Seward and Stanton, Speaker Colfax, and the Hon. Simon Cameron were among the audience.

This is a day we retire and elevate our citizens, but the Government is the same; founded not on the rulers but on the integrity of the people.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the Nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in this city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide its effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

turning up Pennsylvania-avenue in somewhat the same order as it had approached the Capitol in the morning.

THE SILENCE IN A NEW CHARACTER. One distinguishing feature of the procession and of the assembly was the presence of the negro as a citizen and as a soldier. No longer a slave and a chattel, the procession commenced an hour in passing the Treasury building. After it had reached the President's house, the various societies, military companies, marshals, police and fire companies marched away to their places of rendezvous.

OTHER FESTIVITIES. The day will close with a reception at the President's house this evening, which promises to be a most brilliant affair, and still later will come the Inauguration Ball in the Patent Office building on Monday night.

THE RECEPTION. The proceedings closed with one of the largest receptions ever held in the White House.

THE CROWD. At an early hour the throng assembled in front of the mansion, and it became necessary to post a large guard around; and the crowd was compelled to pass in at one door and out at another.

FIFTY-THOUSAND GUESTS. The President and Mrs. Lincoln received guests for four hours, during which time they must have entertained 15,000 people.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON. Vice-President Johnson was present, for some little time, and paid considerable attention to Mrs. Lincoln. Many Senators and members, with their friends and constituents, attended, and it was near midnight before the audience retired.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S DISCOURSE. The hall of the House was closely packed to-day by an audience, to hear Bishop Simpson. The preacher's subject was "The Power of Christ to Draw All Men Unto Him." He recited the humiliation of Christ during his trial before Pilate; his exaltation at the moment of his death, and the subsequent triumph of his teachings, as being the common bond harmonizing all the elements of nature, and uniting men into one brotherhood, the doctrine of the equality of races, universal liberty, and a community of interests were the doctrines of the cross. War was once the rule of all nations, now it is the exception. He could not but think, when yesterday the sun burst brightly upon the chief magistrate of the nation, just as he stepped forward to take the oath of the highest office in the land, that so the sun of peace would suddenly, and without noise or warning, burst upon the nation and dispel the clouds of war.

ITS RECEPTION. The people clapped their hands, stamped their feet, and waved their handkerchiefs, in approbation of the hope he expressed.

President Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase, Secretaries Seward and Stanton, Speaker Colfax, and the Hon. Simon Cameron were among the audience.

This is a day we retire and elevate our citizens, but the Government is the same; founded not on the rulers but on the integrity of the people.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the Nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in this city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide its effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the nation because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense is committed. If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of these offenses, which in the providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we devise therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED. Chief Justice Chase then administered the oath of office to the President elect, whose clear tones were heard in the profound silence that reigned, far out in the assembled thousands of his countrymen who had flocked to the National Capitol to visit the second inauguration of their chief magistrate. As Mr. Lincoln laid the book, the great applause burst forth louder and more earnest than before. The roar of the artillery salute, reverberating through the recesses and halls of the Capitol building, startled the no military portion of the assembly. The hands played the national airs, the column of the retiring procession began to form, and the people filling every street and passage way hastened toward the White House. The column re-

turned up Pennsylvania-avenue in somewhat the same order as it had approached the Capitol in the morning.

THE SILENCE IN A NEW CHARACTER. One distinguishing feature of the procession and of the assembly was the presence of the negro as a citizen and as a soldier. No longer a slave and a chattel, the procession commenced an hour in passing the Treasury building. After it had reached the President's house, the various societies, military companies, marshals, police and fire companies marched away to their places of rendezvous.

OTHER FESTIVITIES. The day will close with a reception at the President's house this evening, which promises to be a most brilliant affair, and still later will come the Inauguration Ball in the Patent Office building on Monday night.

THE RECEPTION. The proceedings closed with one of the largest receptions ever held in the White House.

THE CROWD. At an early hour the throng assembled in front of the mansion, and it became necessary to post a large guard around; and the crowd was compelled to pass in at one door and out at another.

FIFTY-THOUSAND GUESTS. The President and Mrs. Lincoln received guests for four hours, during which time they must have entertained 15,000 people.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON. Vice-President Johnson was present, for some little time, and paid considerable attention to Mrs. Lincoln. Many Senators and members, with their friends and constituents, attended, and it was near midnight before the audience retired.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S DISCOURSE. The hall of the House was closely packed to-day by an audience, to hear Bishop Simpson. The preacher's subject was "The Power of Christ to Draw All Men Unto Him." He recited the humiliation of Christ during his trial before Pilate; his exaltation at the moment of his death, and the subsequent triumph of his teachings, as being the common bond harmonizing all the elements of nature, and uniting men into one brotherhood, the doctrine of the equality of races, universal liberty, and a community of interests were the doctrines of the cross. War was once the rule of all nations, now it is the exception. He could not but think, when yesterday the sun burst brightly upon the chief magistrate of the nation, just as he stepped forward to take the oath of the highest office in the land, that so the sun of peace would suddenly, and without noise or warning, burst upon the nation and dispel the clouds of war.

ITS RECEPTION. The people clapped their hands, stamped their feet, and waved their handkerchiefs, in approbation of the hope he expressed.

President Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase, Secretaries Seward and Stanton, Speaker Colfax, and the Hon. Simon Cameron were among the audience.

This is a day we retire and elevate our citizens, but the Government is the same; founded not on the rulers but on the integrity of the people.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the Nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in this city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide its effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the nation because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense is committed. If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of these offenses, which in the providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we devise therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED. Chief Justice Chase then administered the oath of office to the President elect, whose clear tones were heard in the profound silence that reigned, far out in the assembled thousands of his countrymen who had flocked to the National Capitol to visit the second inauguration of their chief magistrate. As Mr. Lincoln laid the book, the great applause burst forth louder and more earnest than before. The roar of the artillery salute, reverberating through the recesses and halls of the Capitol building, startled the no military portion of the assembly. The hands played the national airs, the column of the retiring procession began to form, and the people filling every street and passage way hastened toward the White House. The column re-

turned up Pennsylvania-avenue in somewhat the same order as it had approached the Capitol in the morning.

THE SILENCE IN A NEW CHARACTER. One distinguishing feature of the procession and of the assembly was the presence of the negro as a citizen and as a soldier. No longer a slave and a chattel, the procession commenced an hour in passing the Treasury building. After it had reached the President's house, the various societies, military companies, marshals, police and fire companies marched away to their places of rendezvous.

OTHER FESTIVITIES. The day will close with a reception at the President's house this evening, which promises to be a most brilliant affair, and still later will come the Inauguration Ball in the Patent Office building on Monday night.

THE RECEPTION. The proceedings closed with one of the largest receptions ever held in the White House.

THE CROWD. At an early hour the throng assembled in front of the mansion, and it became necessary to post a large guard around; and the crowd was compelled to pass in at one door and out at another.

FIFTY-THOUSAND GUESTS. The President and Mrs. Lincoln received guests for four hours, during which time they must have entertained 15,000 people.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON. Vice-President Johnson was present, for some little time, and paid considerable attention to Mrs. Lincoln. Many Senators and members, with their friends and constituents, attended, and it was near midnight before the audience retired.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S DISCOURSE. The hall of the House was closely packed to-day by an audience, to hear Bishop Simpson. The preacher's subject was "The Power of Christ to Draw All Men Unto Him." He recited the humiliation of Christ during his trial before Pilate; his exaltation at the moment of his death, and the subsequent triumph of his teachings, as being the common bond harmonizing all the elements of nature, and uniting men into one brotherhood, the doctrine of the equality of races, universal liberty, and a community of interests were the doctrines of the cross. War was once the rule of all nations, now it is the exception. He could not but think, when yesterday the sun burst brightly upon the chief magistrate of the nation, just as he stepped forward to take the oath of the highest office in the land, that so the sun of peace would suddenly, and without noise or warning, burst upon the nation and dispel the clouds of war.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

SATURDAY, March 4-P. M. Business in Wall-st. was contracted within the smallest limits to-day, and few people were abroad. For gold a quotation of 200 was made, but it closed dull at 197. The export of specie to Europe was \$10,993, and for the week to all points, \$146,553